

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Organization of the Polish Navy	DATE DISTR.	21 October 1954
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	9
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
		REFERENCES	

This is UNEVALUATED

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 (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

Naval Headquarters Staff.

1. The Commander in Chief of the Polish Navy is Vice Admiral Czerokow, a Soviet national. The Deputy Commander is Rear Admiral Winogradow, also a Soviet national. Winogradow is charged with the political surveillance of the Polish Navy.

2.

Naval Fleet.
Destroyers.

3. The Polish Navy has two destroyers, the BLYSKAWICA and the BURZA. The BLYSKAWICA is equipped with a radar installation which was installed during the war. This installation is still served by the same petty officer who was trained in its operation at that time. The BLYSKAWICA is equipped with an asdic unit, which also was installed during the war. The

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dome of this unit was badly damaged as the result of a collision in 1951. Attempts were made to repair this dome in Poland, but the effort was only partially successful and the unit does not work too well now. [redacted] The ship was completely rebuilt in 1952 in Gdynia. The rebuilding was completed in the fall of 1953, after which this vessel was again put into service.

Submarines.

4. The Polish Navy has four submarines: the SEP (pennant [redacted] RYS [redacted] WILK [redacted], and the WILK.
- a. The SEP was built [redacted] in 1937. No data on this vessel are known. The original armament was replaced with a gun of Soviet manufacture, 100 mm. caliber. The silhouette of the conning tower was changed. (See Sketch No. 1). The antiaircraft battery is located in the conning tower and consists of two 4-barrel Bofors machine guns. This submarine is equipped with asdic. The number of torpedo tubes is unchanged. The sub carries eight extra torpedoes.
 - b. The WILK was berthed at the Navy Pier at Oksywie, where she is being scrapped.
 - c. The [redacted] and [redacted] were built [redacted] around 1935/36. Both are of the same type. They have a displacement tonnage of about 900. There is an 85 mm. gun forward of the conning tower. The antiaircraft battery is the same as on the [redacted]. Each vessel has nine torpedo tubes; six forward and three aft. Each can carry seven spare torpedoes. The crew consists of 45 men. Both submarines have asdic units. The asdic device of the [redacted] is of very poor quality. None of the submarines are equipped with schnorkel tubes.

Minesweepers/Layers.

5. The Polish Navy has at its disposal a total of 12 minesweepers/layers. They are divided into three divisions, e.g., 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Division. The nine minesweepers of the 1st and 2nd Division are of the same class and were delivered by the USSR on 12 April 1946. Their original names were as follows: KONDOR, KORMORAN, KRAGULEC, CZAPLA, ALBRATROS, ORLIK, JASKOLKA, KANIA, JASTRZAB. [redacted] They are equipped only for the sweeping of anchored mines, which is done with Russian cable equipment. The vessels are of all-steel construction. There is a Soviet-made Colt antiaircraft machine gun on both the foredeck and the afterdeck. They have Diesel propulsion machinery, and have a maximum speed of about 12 - 14 knots. The stack is abaft the bridge. The complement is about 35 men.
- a. The 1st Division consists of four vessels [redacted]
 - b. The 2nd Division consists of five vessels [redacted]
 - c. The 3rd Division consists of three minesweepers especially equipped for sweeping magnetic mines. These vessels are somewhat larger than those mentioned above, and are of wooden construction of the so-called trawler type. Propulsion machinery consists of two Diesel engines each; maximum speed is about 12 knots. There is a Soviet-made gun of about 75mm. caliber on the foredeck of the vessels. There are several Soviet Colt-type antiaircraft machine guns. These ships are also equipped with two sweeping cables which are not connected to each other and are not set out and hauled in by means of an installation on the stern. These cables are about 12 cm. thick and about 800 meters long. [redacted] These vessels were formerly called the DELPHIN, FOKA, AND MORS. They now

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carry the pennant [redacted]
30.

Each ship carries a crew of about

Submarine Chasers and Motor Torpedo Boats.

6. The Polish Navy has 10 subchasers, all of the same type. Propulsion machinery consists of two Packard-Diesel engines. The armament consists of one gun and several anti-aircraft machine guns. Each craft can carry 12 depth bombs of about 165 kg. each, e.g., six on the starboard and six on the port side. These bombs are launched with throwing devices. The vessels also carry a number of depth charges of about 40 kg. each, which can be launched by hand. Guns and other equipment are of Soviet manufacture. All of these craft are equipped with radio sending-receiving apparatus and also with asdic. These subchasers originally had the following names: BYSTRY, DZIAMSKI, and BEZWZGLEADNY.

- a. The subchaser BLYSKAWICZNY is of all-steel construction. This vessel is permanently stationed at Swinoujscie (Swinemunde).

7. The Polish Navy has two motor torpedo boats of the same type, built in the USSR. They are of about 25 gross registered tons, having a speed of about 25 knots. Propulsion machinery consists of two or three Packard-Diesel engines. The craft are of steel construction. Armament consists of two torpedo tubes each and anti-aircraft defense.

[redacted] a torpedo boat of the same type as described above was under construction at the Stocznia Marynarki (sic) in Gdynia at the end of 1952.

Patrol Craft.

8. There are three patrol craft. These craft were built in Poland in 1939 and are of the so-called trawler type. The armament of these craft consists of [redacted] anti-aircraft guns. Each craft has two Diesel engines. The craft were originally named CZAJKA, MEWA, and RYBITWA. [redacted] These craft carry a crew of about 30 to 32 men each.
9. In addition to these patrol vessels the Polish Navy also has a vessel of the same type as the [redacted], with the difference that this vessel has a deckhouse aft. This vessel, named the KOMPAS, is being used as a hydrographic ship by the Polish Navy. [redacted] this is the same vessel with which a number of Polish sailors escaped [redacted] After this incident the name was changed to KOMPAS.)

Landing Craft.

10. The Polish Navy has a flotilla of 31 landing craft. The flotilla is stationed at a naval base equipped for the purpose at Dziwnow (on a small island near Swinoujscie). The landing craft were built in 1950-51 at a small shipyard at Pleniewo near Gdansk (Danzig).
- a. Twenty-five landing craft are of the following type (See Sketch No. 2): length 50 to 60 meters; breadth 8 to 9 meters. On the stern there is a mast used for visual (light) signals. At the bow there is a large ramp which can be lowered and used for loading. Propulsion machinery consists of two or three Diesel engines of the Grey-Marine type. Maximum speed is six knots. The craft have no armament. [redacted]
- [redacted] The crew of this type of landing craft consists of about 10 to 12 men.

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- b. One landing craft is of the same type as described above but has somewhat larger dimensions (See Sketch No. 3). In front of the raised stern there is a gun of about 75 mm. caliber.
- c. Six landing craft are of the following type (See Sketch No. 4): Same type as described under "a" above, but smaller in size. Their length is 16 to 18 meters, breadth 4 to 5 meters. Propulsion machinery consists of two Diesel engines. Maximum speed is 10 knots. In contrast to the craft described under "a" above, these craft are used exclusively for troops. They have no armament.

The crew consists of about four men.

- d. The NB type of landing craft is an adaptation of a type the Germans had under construction in Wroclaw (Breslau) in 1944. In 1951-52 and 53 landing exercises were held regularly in the bay of Hel. Armored units participated in these maneuvers, in connection with which landing exercises were carried out on the south shore of the Hel Peninsula.

Training Vessels.

11. The ISKRA is the training ship for Polish naval officers; it provides quarters for first-year trainees. It is an old sailing ship with an auxiliary engine. The ship was also used as a training ship by the Polish Navy before 1939. The ZETEMPOWIEC is the remodeled merchant ship OPOLE, presently a gunnery training ship, of about 2,900 gross registered tons. The ship has two 75 mm. guns.

Auxiliary Vessels.

12. The Polish Navy has the following auxiliary ships: O.P. SLIMAK, O.P. KRAB, O.P. ZCLW, O.P. MEDUZA, O.P. MOTLAWA. The letters O.P. signify Okret Pomocniczy (Auxiliary Ship).
- a. The O.P. SLIMAK is a seagoing tanker, exclusively for Diesel oil; coaster type, length about 50 meters. Propulsion machinery is one 350 I.H.P. Diesel engine. Maximum speed is about eight to ten knots. The tanker has a capacity of 470 tons of Diesel oil. It carries no armament. The crew consists of about 15 men. Its home port is the Gdynia naval base.
- b. The O.P. KRAB is a tanker of approximately the same type and size as the O.P. SLIMAK. Its length is about 45 meters; maximum speed eight knots; fresh (drinking) water tanker; maximum capacity 500 tons of fresh water; crew of about 15 men.
- c. The O.P. ZOILW is a coastal tanker of the same type as the O.P. KRAB. This ship is in reserve and served as food supply ship during the summer maneuvers of 1952. This cargo was carried on deck. The capacity of the ship is about 500 tons of fuel. It has a crew of about 15 men.
- d. The O.P. MEDUZA also is a coastal tanker for liquid fuels used by minesweepers. Considerably smaller than the O.P. SLIMAK, it has a maximum capacity of 250 tons, and one Diesel engine of 150 I.H.P.; maximum speed, seven to eight knots.
- e. The O.P. MOTLAWA is a former German troop transport, rebuilt by the Poles into an auxiliary (See Sketch No. 6). During the summer fleet maneuvers this ship is always stationed at Hel (from April to October). The ship was towed from Gdynia to Hel for this purpose. The ship is used to house the administrative headquarters of the commandant of the Polish Navy. For this purpose the ship has a radio sending/receiving installation. There are living quarters, galley, etc. for the commandant of the Polish Navy. The ship has no propulsion machinery.
13. Other auxiliary vessels include the cutter TORPEDYSTRA. This is a wooden motor cutter of about 25 gross registered tons, length about 21.5 meters. Its propulsion machinery is one M.W.M. Diesel engine of German manufacture, about 250 I.H.P.; maximum speed about 12 knots. It has no armament. The ship is used, among other

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things, for the storage of fired practice torpedoes during the summer maneuvers of the Polish fleet; and the transport of torpedo heads, depth bombs, trotyl, etc. from Gdynia to the naval base at Hel. It has a crew of about eight men (naval personnel).

14. In addition to the craft mentioned above, the Polish Navy also has a number of small motor boats for the transport of men and materials in the harbors of Gdynia, Swinoujscie, and Gdansk. It also has several motor boats and small cutters of the Diving Section (Oddzial Nurkow), the salvage service of the Polish Navy.

Tugs.

15. The Polish Navy has the following six tugs: KAPER, [redacted] ZEGLARZ, MAJSTER, [redacted] MISTRZ, [redacted] KRAKUS, [redacted] and one other tug.
- The KAPER (See Sketch No. 7) and the ZEGLARZ are both seagoing tugs and are of the same type. Both were built before 1939. They have 350 I.H.P. steam engines, giving the tugs a maximum speed of 9 to 10 knots without tow. Their length is about 25 meters, and they carry a crew of about 12 men per ship (naval personnel). No armament was observed. The above tugs no longer carry the names KAPER and ZEGLARZ [redacted]
 - The MAJSTER is a tug which is used primarily in the harbor of Gdynia (See Sketch No. 8). It is used along the coast of Hel only in very good weather. The vessel has a 75 I.H.P. steam engine which gives the tug a maximum speed of about seven knots. The tug is about 16 to 18 meters long; crew of about eight men (naval personnel). It carries no armament.
 - The MISTRZ is a tug which is also used in the harbor of Gdynia and in the Bay of Hel (See Sketch No. 9). The propulsion machinery consists of a 100 I.H.P. steam engine, which gives the vessel a maximum speed of about eight knots. The vessel has a length of about 16 to 18 meters and the crew consists of eight men (naval personnel). The tug carries no armament.
 - The KRAKUS is a seagoing motor tug, powered by a 250 I.H.P. Diesel engine, which gives the tug a maximum speed of about nine knots (See Sketch No. 10). The tug is about 16 to 18 meters long. The crew consists of seven to eight men (naval personnel). It carries no armament.
 - The Polish Navy also has another tug of the same dimensions as [redacted] described above, but with a different superstructure. This is also a seagoing tug, powered by a 320 I.H.P. steam engine. This is an old tug which was rebuilt on the ways of the Gdansk Shipyard during the summer of 1952. The crew of this vessel, which has a maximum speed of about 10 knots, consists of 13 men (naval personnel). It carries no armament. The ship carries the pennant number BG 7 on both sides of the bow and on the stern.
16. In case towing is required by the navy during bad weather, for which the naval tugs are not suitable, the tugs stationed at Gdynia for merchant ships are called upon. Among these tugs are the HERCULES and the ACHILLES.

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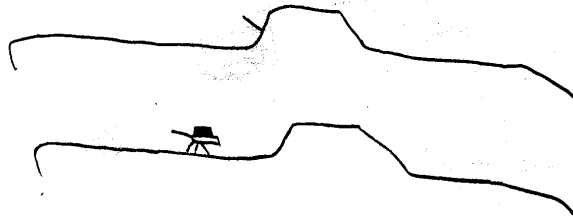
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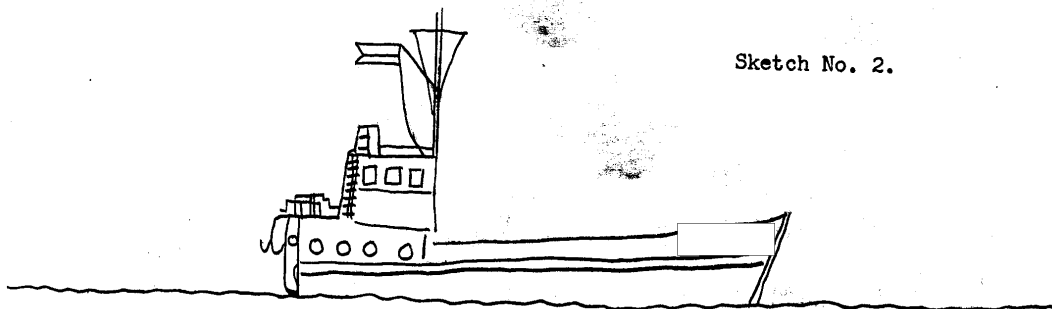
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original silhouette

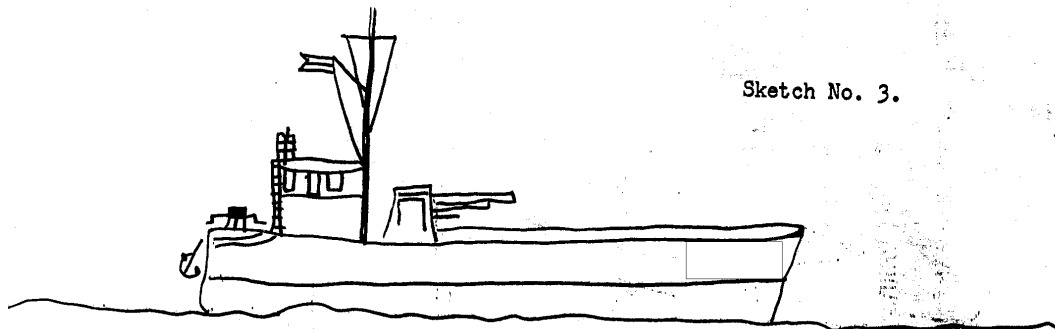
present silhouette



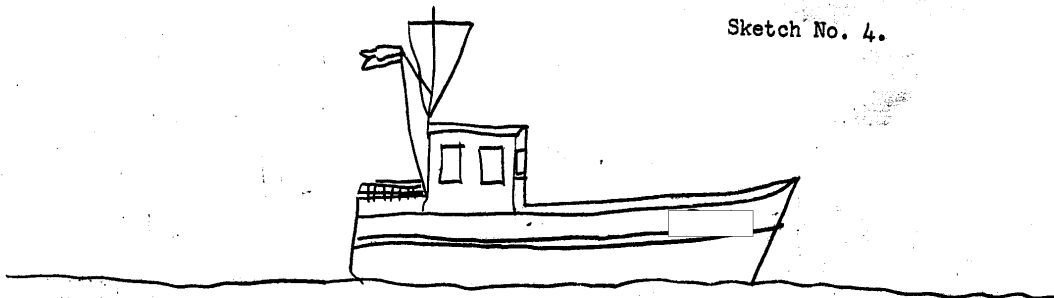
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Sketch No. 3.



Sketch No. 4.

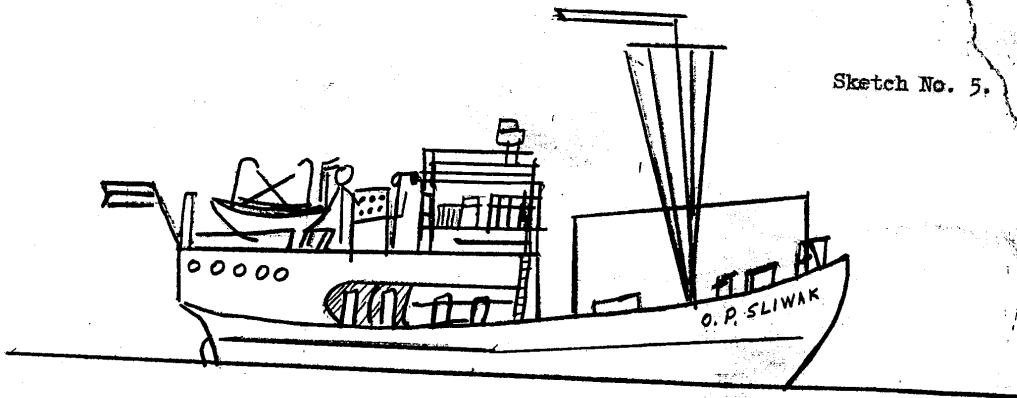


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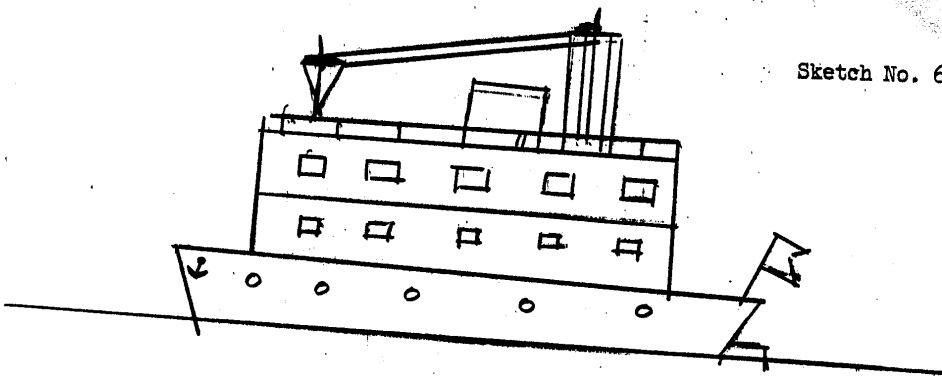
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Sketch No. 5.



Sketch No. 6.

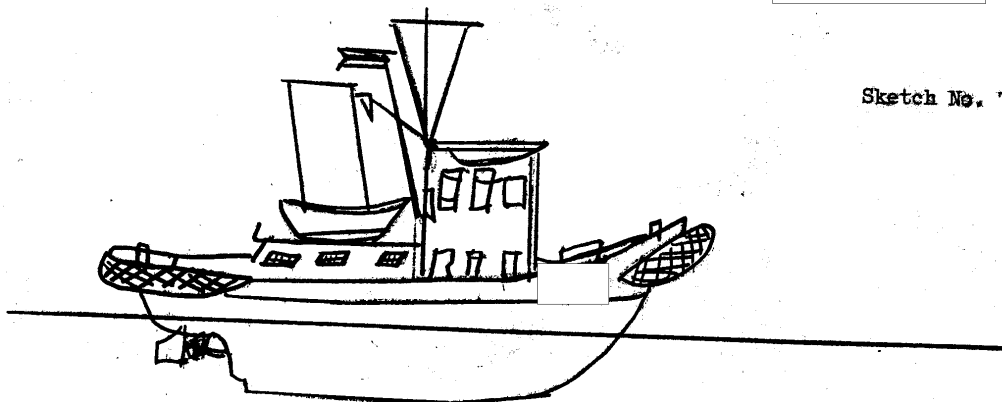


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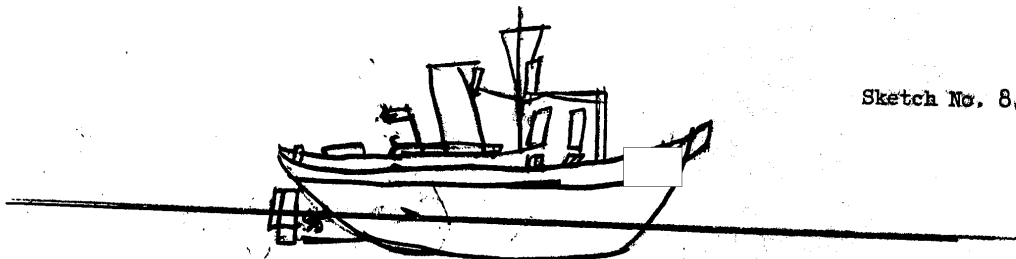
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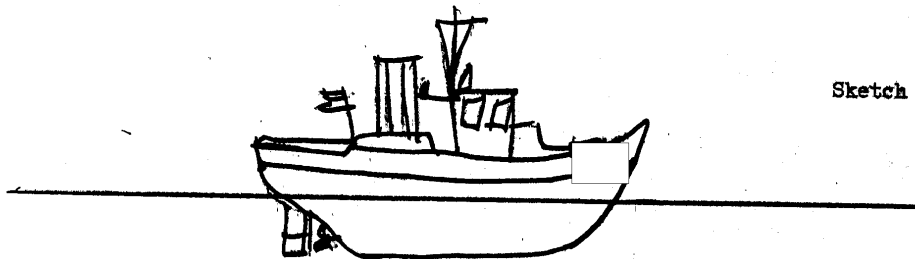
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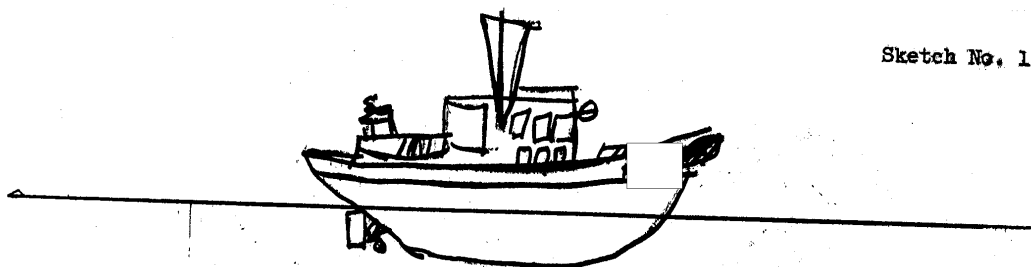
Sketch No. 8.



Sketch No. 9.



Sketch No. 10.



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